the relief of Henry Eberhart of the city of Bel.

Which was read the first and second time ! al order, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Ridgely, asked the following leave. Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act, for the benefit of the Patapsco Female Institute.

Which was read and referred to the commitee on education.

The bill reported by Mr. Carpentor, chairman of the committee on divorces, entitled, an act, to divorce James Alford of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Jane Alford, was taken up for consideration. and read the second time. On the question being put, shall the said bill

It was determined in the negative. The clerk of the senate returned the bill, for the relief of Ailen Elder, of the city of Balti-

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, an act for shutting up certain parts of Saint Paul's street, and of

Lovegrove Miey, in the city of Baltimore. Mr. McLean, chairman of the select committee, to which was referred the bill from the sen ate, entitled, an act for shutting up certain parts of St. Paul's street and of Lovegrove alley, in the city of Baltimore, reported the same with

out amendment. The said bill was then read the second time by special order, pasced, and returned to the

The house then adjourned.

Saturday January 16th.

Mr. Duvall presented a petition of sondry ci-tizens of Frederick county, praying for an acto authorise the surveyor of said county, to make an Alphabetical record entry of all the original land certificates in said county.

And, Mr. Iglehart presented a petition

Thomas J. Stockett, of Anne Arundel county. praying the passage of air act to antionise had to shorten the time of servitude of certain ne groes therein mentioned.

Mr. Carroll, of Balt. county, submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the select committee on the Constitution, by discharged from their duties and in place of it, a select committee of five be appointed by the chair, to take into consideration what alterations and amendments, if any, of the constitution may be necessary, and expedi at, and report to this house, Which was read.

Mr. Brookhart moved to amend said order by striking out the words if any.'

Determined in the negative. The said order was then send the second time and adopted.

In pursuance whereof, the speaker appointed Messrs. Carroll, of Balt. county, Rechardson, Wharton, McCullough and McMahon, the com-

Mr. Iglehart reported a supplement to the ac to regulate the meetings of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, passed at December session, 1931, chapter 2 18,

Which was read the first and second time by anecial order, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Hambleton reported a bill to increase the salary of the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore o

Mr Duvall reported a bill for the relief of the old citizens of Frederick county,
Which was read the first and eccond time by

special order, passed, and sent to the senate. On motion of Mr. McMahon, (seconded by two other members who voted in the majority, the house re-considered their vote upon the bil

The said bill was then read the second time passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him a chairman of the committee on divorces, entitled, an act to divorce Elizabeth Gibson from her

husband John Gibson.

The said bill was then read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

confirm an act, rassed December sossion 1831, serted

Also, the preamble and resolutions relative to certain rivers, straits, and sounds, endorsed, as sented to with the proposed amendment,' which amendment was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The house then adjourned.

praying the regulation of the Baltimore mar-

Mr. Brown, also, presented a petition of su dry citizens of Baltimore county, praying the

And Mr. Winder, prescated a petition of suz dry citizens of Baltimore county, against an ordianne passed by the Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore, on the 20th of Apri

Mr. Brown presented a memorial of the trus toes of Oakland Academy, in Baltimore county, praying a donation for said Academy. Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore county, presented

a petition of sundry citizens of the first election district of Baltimore county, for changing the place of holding the elections in said district. And, Mr. Winder, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, against a

separation of said county, and in favor of a more, endorsed, will pass,' ordered to be en- separation of said county from the city of Bal-Mr. Teackie obtained leave to bring in a bill,

entitled, an act for the relief of William Adams of Somerset county.
On motion of Mr. Teackle,

Ordered, that the committee on manufactures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing the manufacture of silk into the Pententiary of the State. On motion of Sic. Annan,

Ordered, that the Committee on Grievances and courts of justice, be a quested to inquire into the expediency of repealing that part of the

laws of this State, passed 1715, chapter 31, which authorises the killing Horses, Marcs. Colts, and Geldings, trespassing on the enclo-

punishments be instructed to inquire into the expediency of charging upon the Penitentiary, the payment of fees to cheriffs, for transporting miscrate and attempt to reflere, and does not convicts from the counties to the said institu-

ders, other than by confinement in the Peni-trouble," is the language of divine inspiration tentiary.

Which were severally read and adopted.

And, Mr. Wherton reported a supplement to in act, passed December Session 1833, chapter 144, entirled, an ect for the ressessment and revaluation of all real and personal preparty in Washington county.

Which were severally read the first and second time by special order passed, and sent to the S mate.

Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore county reported a bill, to alter and amend an act providing for the appointment of lime inspectors for the city of

Baltimore, and prescribing their duties.

Mr. Bayly chairman of the committee on ducation, reported a supplement to an act. for incorporating the Govan's Town Academy, in Baitimore county;

PUBLIC SALE.

Y virtue of an order from the Orphans B Court of Anne Arondel county, the set-scriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of James Hunter, of the city of Annapolis, on the 11th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M part of the PERSONAL ISTATE

of said Hunter, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Cow, and several Young Negroes, &c. TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Ten

Dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months the house re-considered near considered near the partial parti

JOHN MILLER, Adm'r. Jan. 21.

IN CHANCERY.

18th Jan'y. 1856.

RDERED, That the sales of the real es. tate of Daniel Dulany, made and reported by Daniel F. Dulany, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 18th day of March The clork of the senate returned the bill to next, provided a copy of this order be inin some newspaper at least once in ch. 219, endorced "will pass," ordered to be en. each of three successive weeks before the 18th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to

True copy- Fest,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Mr. Wharton, presented a petition of the commissioners of Washington county, praying the passage of a supplement to an act, passed at December session 1833, chapter 144, entitled, an act for the revaluation of all the real and personal property in said county.

Mr. Fiery, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of an act to authorise the commissioners of said county, to levy a sum of money to make certain improvement in the Court House of said county, therein mentioned.

Mr. Fiery, also presented a petition of Joseph Emmort, of Washington county, praying the passage of an act to make valid a certain deed there in mentioned.

Mr. Worthington, presented a cemmunication from the Inspectors of Lumber for the county and city of Baltimore, praying that white pine and bunch shingles, and every description of lumber, that shail be landed in the city of Baltimore, may be subject to inspection.

Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore county, presented a petition of the Baltimore markets. ATNE-ART BOLL COUNTY, To wit:

Sbargland Magette.

ANNAPOLIS; Thursday, January 21, 1836.

THE FAIR. A Fair for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the City of Annapolis, will be held at the Assembly Room, on Tuesday the second day of February next, commencing at 12 o'clock A. M. at which a variety of Fancy Articles will be exhibited, and to which the citizens of An aspolis, and all strangers who may be within reach of it, are respectfully invited and earnest ly solicited to attend.

Applications repeatedly made, are often by that very circumstance divested of their force and even the friends of a cause are apt to be come tired of it, if it is frequently pres their attention. We admit this to be the cas in the general, but we can never assent to the belief, that man, formed in the image of his Creator, however fallen, can close his ears, and shut up the avenues of his heart against the call of pity, when uttered for the aid of the unfortunate. From the very nature of our being we are all exposed to the mutations of fortune; and the calamity we deplore for others may finally overtake ourselves. Riches make to themselve wings, and flee away-death enters a household. and the children who were before bisking in the sunberms of a parent's smile, are orphaned -the confl. gration of a single night may destroy the savings of years, and as we have seen vo rified by recent and lamentable facts, it is possible to lay down at night reposing in the lap of Mr. Teackle submitted the following orders.

Ordered, that the committee on cruses and our wealth has assess away like a dream. Thus our wealth has passed away like a dream. Thus further ordered, that the same committee or instructed to inquire into the expediency of proinstructed to inquire into the expediency of proit origin sted! "Blessed is he that considereth viding means for the panishing of petty offen- the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of and what the Lord of the Universe bath pro mised he will also perform. In the hour of Mr. Long reported a supplement to an act, encourage internal improvements. ed, and he that has ministered unto others, will be ministered unto himself. We, the Managers of this Society, solicit the aid of the citizens of Annapolis, and all others who will give us their patronage, for the support of an Institution which has for its object the relief of destitute female Orphans. Encouraged by past liberality, we make our present appeal with sanguing expect tions of success-disappoint us not. While de sure makes her exactions and spreads alfurements around her shrine, remember that her joys are evanescent and often leave a sting beand, while the gift that is laid upon the altar of

> christian benevolence shall be as the bread cast upon the waters to be found after many days. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Williamsport Banner of Saturday, states that the Canal has been open and in active use for the last week, and that a great amount of business has been done upon it Quantities of Flour and other produce were daily arriving at that place to be forwarded on it to market.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimor

to another in this city. dated January 18, 1836. something of the kind be speedily done, the advantages intended to be secured to Maryland by measure, be lost by her, and fall into the hands ments binding by the laws of nations, and hel Baltimore; the little there is of that feeling being confined to a few, who, when they come fairly to understand the course which trade must inevit bly take, if the contemplated Canal be note pened, will readily suppress every hostile thought towards it. Every man of expanded standing which has arisen between the two countries must see clearly the necessity there is for tries; that this prisunderstanding is founded on a the District of Columbia; and he must see furthe District of Communication ne must see unther, that that necessity becomes more emergent
every day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and the there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and that there is no time for the leevery day, and the leevery day are the leevery day and the leevery day are the leever gislature to lose before it acts. Whence, let me United States does not give this assurance, we s Annapolis draw all her supplies! Why from Baltimore; from which she will continue to draw them after her demand has been increased by the completion of the Canal. Baltimore is too far in advance of Annapolis for the latter ever to affect her prosperity; and as one of her oldest citizens and sincerest friends, I wish there were twenty towns, at this moment, standing in the same relation to her that Annapolis will stand in, after the Canal in question is in full operation. Will it not be as convenient for us to bring Allegany coal from Annapolis, as it is for is to bring Virginia coal from Richmond! I think the voyage hence to Annapolis would be found safer and shorter."

COURT OF APPEALS, December

Term, 1835. Thursday, Jan. 14th .- Present the whole

Spence, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 123, Ely Kelsey and Wife vs. Charles M. Hitchcock, reversing the decree of the Orphans Court, with costs, and remanding the record for further proceedings.

The Court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor in No. 49, Robert R. Richardson vs. Wm. A. Ridgely and Wife, with costs.

Stephen, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 57, The Patapsco Insurance Company vs. James Biscoe, affirming the judgment

O'Hara, et al. affirming the decree of the Chanellor, with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the & Sewall, vs. Hotiman, Bend & Co. reversing the decree of the Chancellor, with costs.

Dersey, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 50, Mary E. Berrett' vs. Robert Oliver, et al., affirming the decree of the Chan- forbid it. cellor, with costs...

No. 27. Mullikin use Union Bank of Mary-No. 27. Milliam use union the second of Lewis landays. Gabriel Duvall, terre-tenant of Lewis landays. Gabriel Duvall, terre-tenant of Lewis to a letter addressed by union to the second property of the Second property and the Second property of the Seco Alexander for the Appellant, and Magruder for the Appellee.

Friday, Jan. 15th.-Present as yesterday. No. 73. Boteler & Belt vs. John Brook The argument of this case was commenced by Bowie and Magruder for the Appellants, and

Pratt and Alexander for the Appellee. Saturday, Jan. 16th .- Present as yesterday xcept Spence, Judge.

The argument of No. 73 was continued by

Mexander for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellants. Monday, Jan. 18th.—Present as on Saturday.

The argument of the above case was concludd by Johnson for the Appellants. No. 74. Belt & Belt vs. Otho B. Beall. The

rgument of this case was commenced by Bowie r the Appellants. Tuesday, Jan. 19th .- Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was contin-

ed by Bowie and Magreder for the Appellants, nd Jones for the Appellee. Wednesday, Jan. 20th .- Present as yester-

The argument of No. 74 was continued by ones and Pratt for the Appellee. On motion, John Ross Key, Esquire, of Wash ngton county, was admitted as an Attorney of

PHF PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Reported for the Baltimore Republican.

SENATE.

Monday, January 18, 1836. The following message from the President of he United States on the subject of France was received:-

The documents are as follows:-MESSAGE

From the President of the U. States. To the Senute and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge D'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to as or the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the in

o you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing among other things, the corres ondence, on this subject between our Charge 'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that Franc requires, as a condition precedent to the execu tion of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that cer "I was much pleased to learn from you that tain explanations shall be made, of which sh an effort is being made to have a Canal opened dictates the terms. These terms are such as that between Annapolis and the Potomac. Unless Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate re the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, will, in a great fusal on the part of France to fulfil engage of fereign capitalists, through agencies esta-blished in Washington and Georgetown. You ture of the act which France requires from this ture of the act which France requires from this need apprehend nothing from the jealousy of Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of

the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when "the Government of the United States is ready, on its ment should be conducted with the utmost of part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us rectness and simplicity, and that, in all cases officially, in writing that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two couna Canal communication between Annapolis and mistake; that it never entered into its intention to be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not by the President. This course is also best ch the result of an error." In the letter marked No. culated, on the one hand, to shield that offer 6, the French Minister also remarks, that, "the from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to so Government of the United States knows, that ject this portion of his acts to public scruties

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honour and independence of the United States, and persuaded, that, on much too sacred to be made the subject of pa considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Go ernment shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition-a condi tion the more humiliating, because it is demand ed as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an ad dress to her fears rather than to her justice She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Govern ment, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it, officially communicated by him, in his letter

Court in No. 53, Robert W. Kent ve. William | lished approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve Ourt in No. 47, Dulany, Trustee of Stinchcomb an acknowledgement of her assumed rights to interfere in our domestic conneils! She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American People, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government

> As the answer of the French Minister to Our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion etween that functionary and the Secretary State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical state. ment made at the commencement of your ses sion, of the origin and progress of our difficul ies with France, it will be recollected, that ca the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister d Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any me lie explanation of the Government of the U. nited States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position

and to do justice to the United States. Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affairs in Washington, who desired to reasts him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and fur nish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was as attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse but the suggestions made in it were, in their substance, wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to the Government, it did not admit of reply or officel notice, nor could it safely be made the basis d demnification, secured by the treaty of the result and the Secretary of State did not time proposed to ask a copy, because he could have had to use for it. Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 14 show an attempt on the part of the and 11, show an attempt on the part of its wards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but theis surance before given was repeated, that any of ficial communication which he might be author rized to make in the accustomed form, would

rec ive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was mod more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object wa to bring this letter before Congress and the 1 merican people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the America people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better a preciate their own rights, and the respect de to others, than to attempt to use the Execute as the passive organ of their communications It is due to the character of our institution that the diplomatic intercourse of this Goverimportance, the communications received made by the Executive, should assume the

customed official form. Legislature can, with propriety, be invaupon itself depends henceforward the execution and, if occasion shall require it to constitution animadversion It was the more necessar, adhere to these principles in the instance question, inasmuch as, in addition to other a portant interests, it very intimately concerns the national honour; a matter, in my judgma vate and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read the Secretary of State on the 11th of Septes ber last. This was the first authentic indicate tion of the specific views of the French Goves ment, received by the Government of the Us ted States after the passage of the bill of inde nification.—Inasmuch as the letter had bes written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livington's last explanation and monstrance could have reached Paris, just grow of hope was left, as has been before the French Government on receiving that formation, in the same manner the alleged fending message had reached them, would be sist from their extraordinary demand, and pr the money at once. To give them an opportenity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit the of the County Court.

Buchanam, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Buchanam, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the county Charge d'Affaires, which were adverted to a

the commencement of Congress. The result, demand of an official wr Congre grets, and a direct exp France, with a distinct i

Mr. Barton baring is structions, returned to t the Charge d'Affaires of salled, all diplomatic in two countries is suspen originating in an unrease the part of the French (dered necessary on our p perform engagements of from the futhful perform they are to this day enjoy commercial advantages. It is time this uneque should cease, and that Le

he brought to sustain Exe

measures as the case req

persists in her refusal to

t' a treaty, the object of ing all causes of mutual ancient feelings of friend two nations in the bonds tually beneficial common complain if we adopt such the law of nations and th case may authorise and de ture of these remedies, I h casion to speak; and, in re contingency, to express a prisals would be best adap then contemplated. Since by all the departments of cknowledged the validi the obligations of the tr priated the moneys which execution; and though pay grounds vitally important in independent nation, it that she can have deter ectain a position so utterl altered state of the question under all existing circums me, that until such a deter co.ne evident, it will be pr retaliate her present refus engagements, by prohibiti French products and the als into our ports. Between diction of all commercial remedies, you, as the repr ple, must determine. I in the present posture of the least injurious to our tended with the least diff the usual state of friendl Government of France st tice that is due, and also ry step to stronger measu ion be rendered necessar The return of our Ch tended with public notice

on the part of France Of the cause and intent of have no authentic inform means of judging, excep to yourselves and to the may be their object, we : gard them as unconnected which hostile movement may compel us to pursue serve to be met by adequ part, and I therefore str speedy appropriations for If this array of militar signed to affect the actio and the people of the

questions now pending b then indeed would it be a moment on the alterna of things would present the explanation which I ver be accorded; and powerful and imposing, coast, will I trust, deter high duties which we of to our national characte The House of Repre of the last session of Co solved, that the treaty o should be maintained, as on by the United States fare of the human race. interests and honour, the

nal an example as that people, during their los with France, of forbear wrongs, and of generous timate return to justice mitted to withhold from fect indemnification, w monstrance and discuss solemnly agreed on by to set at nought the of United States will not The efforts of humanit tute the appeals of just of reason, for the coerc sorted to by injured na encouragement from su lection and enforcement pedient measures as n ent a result so injurio tal to the hopes of the therefore not only prerests of our citizens. Government, and the h do much, it may be ho of treaties, and to proof peace, civilization,

Washington, Januar 1. Letter from Mr. 1 ving him instructurn of Mr. L

approved. 2. Ditto to ditto, 14